NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON SERNETS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SPFICE N. W. CORNER OF HASSAU AND PULTON STA

PARMS, must be privated.

THE DITT HERALD, every Superday, if 6½ cans per property of the community, which is the property of the community, or 85 per annual, the Bernard addition, by per annual, the property addition, by per annual, to up part of Great Britain, or to be may part of the Continual, as methods personal.

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ADVERTISEMENTS reserved every day. Vetume EXI

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Pourteenth . .- ITALIAN OFERA-

SIBLO'S GARDEN, Bondway-Tight Rore Frats-Pas

SOWERY THEATRE BOWERY-LIFE IN NEW YORK MET A SO EA, OR THE LAST OF THE POLLYWOOS, BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, Recodway opposite Bond

CHAMBERS STERET THEATRE, (late Burton's)-Ornice

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway-Afternoon-Budies and Wesseld of Women-lune Tutor. Evening-Granda Conjugal Lesson. BROADWAY VARIETISS, 472 Broadway-THE SESSES FIRITY TOODS: #80. CHEISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway-Descript Principles—Warfo.

SUCKLEY S REBENADERS, SS Broadway-Engineer

SROADWAY ATERNASM, 654 Broadway-Concest &

BROOKLYN MUSEUM, Browligh-Don Casar de Baran Ermopranting-The Tooking.

New York, Monday, September 15, 1856, The News.

By the arrival of the steamship George Law we have two weeks later intelligence from the Pacific coast. The news from California is important, as it places us in possession of the pleasing intelligence that the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco had disbanded, and law and order again reigned supreme in that city. The Committee, after releasing Judge Terry unconditionally, and with only the recommendation that he resign his office as Judge of the Sc preme Court of the State, consummated their laborand formally disbanded on the 18th of August, cele brating the event by a grand parade, in which be tween six and seven thousand persons took part. It was thought that Judge Terry would not resign. A few days after the discharge of Terry, the re maining prisoners were released, and the dismantled their fortifications There was nothing particularly important in the way of politics seeing on. The Fremont party were making rapid strides in all parts of the State forming clubs and making all necessary preparations for the campaign, and had already announced their convictions that the State was sure for the Pathfinder. Business generally was on the increase, and a great amount of building and other kaprovements were going on in San Francisco. The mines were said to be yielding better than ever before, and accounts from all parts of the State represented a larger amount of grain, fruits and vegetables than any preceding year. The George Law brought upwards of one million six hundred thousand dellars in trea-

Intelligence from New Granada has been re ceived. The news from Fanama is to the 4th, and Aspinwall is to the 2d inst. Property valued at \$60,000 had been lost by fire in the Plays Priette, Panama. Senor Lorenzo Teran, of Panama, had been killed in a duel. The Logislature had mot, but found much difficulty in organizing. The supporters of Senor Diaz assert that they will resist the inauguration of Senar Cavo, who has a justocity of votes in the Senate, in the Speaker's chair, by force. In Aspinwall, General Mosquere had, on the first day, a majority of votes for the office of President. The cook of the Boston beig Palestine had attempted to poisson the entire crew, and then fied from the vessel. Mr. Corwine, United States Commissioner, had preferred a series of charges against the Isthmus authorities as connected with the late riota. El Panameno, the official journal, dreads a seignre of the territory of the republic by the talons of the Yankee eagle." New Granada had secored a satisfactory settlement of her boundary dispute with Costa Rica. The United States shipof-war independence, bearing the broad pennent of Commodore Mervin, errived at Panama on the Slat

sure. All hail, California!

Advices at Panama, by British steamer from San Juan on Slat of August, represent Walker's position in Nicaragna as very bad, and say that people laughed at his naval blockade decree. Costa Rica had promised to a'd Guatemala with a fresh force. Walker had been recruited with ten artillerymen from New York.

By way of Panama we have news from the South Pacific, dated Valparaiso 1st and Callao 11th o August. Over one hundred thousand dollars in specie had been forwarded on freight from Valparaiso to Porama by the steamer Bolivia. In Chilthe votes were being still taken for President, but up to the last moment only one elector had cost his voice against Senor Montt. Government had endowns a number of schools. The customs duties tax had been aftered in favor of the Argentine republic. The Valparniso Railroad works were being pushed forward vigorously. Tranquillity prevailed at all points. Flour rated at \$10 50 per 200 lbs In Peru the National Convention was still in session but the people were discontented with its labors The trade dealings for July were very heavy both at Arica and Iquique. Some very rich gold diggings had been discovered in Bolivia, on the river Choque,

Australian news to the 7th of Jane, has been re ceived from Sydney, New South Wales. During seven days the branch mint there had coined twenty thousand half sovereigns. One thousand one hundred and eleven sunces of gold had been received at the treasury in one day, and one thousand six hunared and ninety eight ounces had been left for coin age during the week. The Sydney flour market Fine brought £25 and second £23 per ton

Our files from British Honduras, dated Belize, August 23, state that the Legislature and Executive had passed a law authorizing the removal of suspected aliens from the settlement. A duty had been imposed on sugar, ram and spirits manufactured in the northern district of the colony, for three years. A reward of three thousand dollars is offered for the arrest of the in endiaries who fired the town of

Belize on the 17th of July. Advices from Port au Prince to August 24, report yellow fever and black vomit as raging with great violence. John Dilson, chief mate of the back A. G. Washburn, had died. The markets for foreign

produce were active. Advices from Kansas, received at St. Louis, in form us that General Richardson, the pro-slavers leader, had been taken prisoner by the free State men, and carried before General Lane, who released him and sent him back under an escort. Lane i still at Lawrence. Much consternation prevailed among the people of Leavenworth, who were appre bensive of an attack from the free State forces General Smith had sent four companies to protect the town. Governor Geary had arrived at Leavenworth, and would proceed to Lawrence in a few

A great Fremont meeting was held in Rusky county, Pa., near Trenton, N. J., on Saturday after pool. From eight to ten thousand persons were present, and the enthusiasm is described as anhound

The value of imports of foreign goods at Boston for the week ending on the 12th hataid, was

As usual on Monday, our police intellige toe in enteroely full, comprising accounts of riots, burglavies, stabbling affrays, &c., all of which, togeth 'r with the usual local matter, including a graphic I the Maine election.

account of the fire in Hamersley street, will be found

Dr. J. Dubois, of New Utrecht, who contract the yellow fever by attending upon the sick, died of the disease on Seturday afternoon. The market for cotton and wool at Providence

continues firm. The demand for printing cieths

was active, with an upward tendency in prices Sixty-seven thousand pieces were sold during the week, most of which has yet to be manufactured. The foreign news per Cambria and Arabia caused holders of cotton on Saturday to manifest greater firmness; the sales were confined to about 800 bales. without quetable change in prices. Flour advanced 5dc. a 10c. per berrel, and wheat from 2c. a 3c. per bushel; the sales of wheat on the spot, and to arrive, on Friday and Saturday last, exceeded 200,000 bushels, taken chiefly for export. Common to choice new white Southern, Western and Canadian sold from \$1 65 a \$1 70 a \$1 75, the latter figure for choice Canadien, and red do. at \$1 50, \$1 55 a \$1 60 Corn was also 2c. a 3c. higher, and was sold at 70c. a 724c. for sound mixed. Pork sold at \$19.87, check on the same day; while in the usual way it closed at \$20. Sugars were active, and purchases were made pretty freely by the trade, and by refiners, at full prices. The sales embraced about 2,000 hhds. Cuba museovado, 49 Porto Rico, 400 boxes brown Havana and 7,400 bags Manila for refining, the prices for all of which are given in another column. In some descriptions, the market closed at id. ad vance. Goifee was firm, with fair transactions of full prices. The sales embraced 1,600 bags Ric and about 400 do. Laguayra, at prices given in another place. Freights were steady, with engage ments of grain to Liverpool and London at 8d. a Sid., and flour at 2s. a 2s. 3d.

The News from California-Voluntary Disbanding of the Vigilance Committee.

The intelligence which is brought us from California by the mails of the George Law is of an important character. It appears that on the 15th of August last, after a grand military parade, the Committee of Vigilance, at San Francisco, voluntarily ceased to exist. Its respective companies were disbanded, its military organization was dissolved, and nothing remained of it but an Executive Committee of a merely nominal character. One of its latest acts was the release of Judge Terry, whose victim having recovered from what was deemed a mortal wound, stood no longer in the way of the Judge's discharge. The termination of these difficulties was not marked by any further disorders-everything went on as if nothing extraordinary had happened. The existence of the Committee was but a political parenthesis, which is now left cut, without injuring the sense of anything. The sloop-of-war John Adams arrived in port a few days previously to this event, and her commander used his influence for the release of Judge Terry; but the Committee acted upon their own motion and in their own way.

Thus has ended a very remarkable phase, no only in the history of California, but in the history of the United States. Those who predicted a reign of terror, or suspected the underlaying of a spirit of disunion and secession, have been, we are happy to say, greatly mistaken. It is to be observed that this spontaneous movement of the people of San Francisco hal a peculiar obicct. It was not to create, but to put down dis order; not to overthrew, but to secure the supremacy of the laws; not to do apy-violence to the State, but to preserve tranquility. Their arrangements, though effective, were merely procautionary; and moderate counsels-wonderful as it may appear-marked their proceedings during their three months' administration. I absolute necessity, if the most appalling dauper, if perfect incommitty of life and property be any excuse for the assumption of extraordinary powers, the friends of the Committee claim that they are fully excused. The readiness with which they have laid them down certainly vindicates the honesty and integrity of their motives. At all events, an important problem has been satisfactorily solved, which affected the American character and threatened the stability of our institutions.

It was supposed by many that the dissolution of the Committee would not have taken place until after the election, at which it was expected their influence would be paramount and immunity secured; but they did not walt for that; they have submitted themselves to the calm judgmen of the people, and California is again tranquil. The people having successfully tried their strength, will, we trust, be able to sustain themselves from any fature outrages by an appeal to the ballot box, and the exercise of their ordinary and legitimateremedies. It appears that our insti tutions are, after all, triumphant over all the incidental difficulties which belong to political communities; that the masses rely on them as their best and safest citadel, and that their lovalty to the constitution and laws under which they have been bred and prospered is proof against every trial; their first and last thought in every danger

Whatever instructions President Pierce and Secretary Davis may have sent out to the federal authorities in California, it is fair to suppose that they will prove a nullity when they reach their destination. It is not probable that the adminis tration, in the present position of affairs, will aid the local authorities in making any arrests or in creating any greater hostility to the democratic party than now prevails in that State.

ROWDYISM OF BALTIMORE.-The contagion of the late ruffianly scenes at Washington, and of the border ruffianism which overshadows Kanso. appears to have broken out rather violently among the Fillmore and Buchanan politicians at Baltimore. One day we are informed that a Fremont meeting there is violently broken up by a set of rowdles, or patriots, whose knowledge of the constitution is about equal to their knowledge of the Koran; and the next day we are informed of a regular bloody battle in the same thriving and hospitable city between a detatchment of Fillmerites and a gang of the "unterrified demoeracy." From the violence of the fight and the deadly animosity which seems to have controlled these parties in it, we fear that there is but little hope of a fusion between the Know Nothings, or American Order, and the apparently blood thirsty democracy, upon Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Fillmore. Nations go to war to conquer a peace: but when democrats and Know Nothings go to fighting on the eve of a Presidential election, it signifies anything but peace. We really fear that that Baltimore fight is a bad omen for the democracy, and that they will not be able to make much out of the Know Nothings.

SENATOR CLAYTON GIVES IT UP .- Hon, J. M. Clayton, of Delaware, has, it appears, written a letter to the National Intelligencer at Washington declaring his intention to express no preference and take no part in this Presidential election. That's very queer. Mr. Clayton is a K. N., and Mr. Fillmore is a K. N. Why abandon Mr. Fillmore in this last extremity, when he wants so bedly the vote of Delaware for a beginning? Mr. Clayton evidently gives it up. He has heard of

The administration at Washington, the Buchanan democracy, the spurious civil authoritie of Kansas, the United States army, and Mr. Pierce's border ruffians, have now openly and avowedly entered upon a war of extermination against the free State settlers of Kansas, upon the terrible charge that they are traitors and in a state of armed insurrection against the laws and the regularly constituted authorities of the Territory. Follow us, reader, through a brief and dispassionate examination of this matter, and you will soon see who are the traitors and where this crime of treason belongs.

The federal constitution is the supreme law All laws, Congressional, State or Territorial violative of this constitution, are null and void This supreme law, therefore, over all the State and Territories-over New York and over Kan sas-establishes the freedom of speech, the freedom of opinion, the freedom of the press, "the ight of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for the redress of their grievances:" and it ordains, too, that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall no be infringed," and that " the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated." &c. And it further provides, that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, with out due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation;" and it also declares that "ex cessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted," &c. This is the supreme law of all the States and Territories-the federal constitution. And here we stick a pin, and proceed to another branch of our subject.

The Kansas-Nebraska law-the organic Terri torial law of Kansas-was framed in pursuance of this constitution; and the saving feature of the act, which Col. Bentsn calls "the stump speech in the belly of the bill." distinctly declares that "it is not the intention of this act to legislate slavery into the Territory, or to exclude it there from, but to leave it to the people thereof, to be settled in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." This is the organic Territorial law of Kansas. The settlers of the Territory are left perfectly free to settle their domestic institutions "in their own way, subjeconly to the constitution of the United States.' Here, then, are the landmarks of the constitution and of the popular sovereignty of the act of Congress known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Now for the traitors; and we shall find them without the aid of a telescope.

On the day of his inauguration, the President of the United States took a solemn oath of fidelity to the constitution—the whole of it, to all the specifications we have given, and all that we have not given, including the special injunction that "he shall see the laws faithfully executed." Upon this last injunction hangs our mais ques tion of the Kansas treason and the Kansas trai tors, and we shall see presently who, what, and

where they are. We are close upon their trail. With an eye to the constitutional rights of th people of Kansas, the organic Territorial law pro vides that none but bona fide settlers in the Terri tory shall have the right to vote, and this safe guard is hedged and fenced about with the neces sary means for enforcing this just restriction of the elective franchise. Mark, too, the President had sworn to maintain the constitution and to see this law "faithfully executed." But let us inquire now what he has done; because, as the supreme executive guardian over the Territories he is responsible for all those civil and military proceedings in Kansas, under cover of the law, which are among the must atrocious, ferocious and infamous violations of law.

In the first place, President Pierce has adopted the Missouri-Kansas Legislature and officials as the legitimate government of the Territory. But Governor Reeder had informed him otherwise, and had disclosed to him fully and specifically all the outrageously illegal means and instruments through which the said Missouri authorities were placed over the people of Kansas. Enbeggiently. a special Congressional committee, detailed to Kansas for the purpose, entered into a careful and methodical inquiry, and from the aworn testimony of hundreds of credible witnesses, the following facts were established:-

By the census of November, 1854, and that of January and February, 1855, it was ascertained that the number of legal voters in the Territory was 2.905. At the election of a delegate to Congress, the legal votes cast only amounted to about 550, while the illegal votes were 1.700 and upwards. Little interest seems to have been taken by the residents at this time in the slavery question. They were thinking of their personal interests, and engaged in the engrossing occupations necessarily attending a first settlement.

At the next election, while another census presented no larger number of legal voters than the previous one, the votes of the pro-slavery party had risen to 5,427, and the free State vote to only 791. The illegal vote was, therefore, 3,813. if the whole number of legitimate votes, 2,905 had been taken at this election. The report of the committee estimated the illegal vote to be 4,908.

In addition to the frauds thus committed in voting, was witnessed a premeditated invasion of the Territory by armed borderers, who came some of them hundreds of miles, armed, as already stated, and in companies, under the command of officers, with baggage trains and all the appointments of an army, for the avowed purpose of carrying the election at all bazards There being eighteen districts, or places where the polls were held, reserves of the invaders were held at different convenient points, from which were despatched, as were wanted, men enough to turn the elections at all the doubtful precincts. When the judges appointed by the Governor refused to receive votes, they were driven from their posts, or intimidated into acmisscence by londed pistols presented at their breasts. Many of the anti-slavery electors were not permitted to come near the polls, and, in come instances, the ballots were found (ballot stuffing) to exceed the tally lists in large quantities. When a free State voter was willing to be ewern as to his qualifications, he was driven off, with the cry of "shoot him," "rip him up." In every district but two or three, the greatest viotence and disorder prevailed, and after the election was over the borderers would strike their tents, do a little plundering, and cross the Missouri to their own homes.

This is the way the ruffian " law and order party" succeeded in carrying the Territorial Legislature, and in this way began the troubles and the bloodshed in Kansas. These are facts, and this is history, established by the sworn testimony of a cloud of witnesses,

Is his infamous and truckling policy, then, of

recognizing this spurious Missouri Legislature as the lawful government of Kansas, we are brought within short range of the first, most conspicuous and most criminal Kansas traitor, and it is no less a personage than Franklin Pierce, President of the United States. Here was his first overt act of infidelity to his constitutional oath "to see the law"-the Kansas organic law-"faithfully exccuted." Apprised of this ruthless armed invasion of spurious voters from Missouri, and of the mockery, insult and contempt which they had thrown upon the bona file settlers of Kansas, and their rights under the law and the constitution, it was the first duty of the President to repudiate that bogus Missouri Legislature, and to lay the facts before Congress. But the party necessities of Mr. Pierce were more imperative than his oath; and so, in adopting that Missouri-Kansas Legislature be became a traitor, in the vain delusion of thus securing, through Southern nigger driving sympathy, the Cincinnati democratic nomina

"The tree is known by its fruit." The bloody laws passed by the Missouri border ruffian Legislature of Kansas are on a par with the instruments employed to elect that Legislature. They are unconstitutional, illegal, atrocious, savage and infamous, and we use but the words of Gea Cass, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Weller and other demo cratic Senators, in so declaring them, while they still sustain the traitorous administration, and the demoralized and utterly rotten and abandoned democratic party that would enforce the bloody code, even to the slaughter of every free white settler in Kansas.

These democratic Senators, who are now electioneering through the country for Mr. Buchanas as the anointed legatee of Mr. Pierce and his policy of ruffian sovereignty, denounce the treason yet support the traitors. Illustrious democratic Senators, and artful dodgers! No one cares whether they are willing to repeal this or that section of the laws of Kansas; no one thanks them for saying in the Senate that the Missouri-Kansas ball and chain were cruelties, or that it was very wrong to chain and imprison a man because he had opinions of his own on slavery; or that it was unjust to reject a man as a juror because he had said he was opposed to slavery or that it is very unpleasant to be obliged to hang a man because he had whispered that if h were a slave be would run away. No one-we re peat it-cares whether these humane Senators uttered these very liberal opinions, or voted for them in one bill, designed to upset another, which went further, and cut off all these op pressive enactments at a blow, by compelling the President to sheath the sword. This is not the point. If they had been in earnest in their humanity and sincere in their horror, they would not have confined their action to the repeal of sections or parts of the Missouri-Kansas Territorial laws: they would have gone manfully in for the repeal of the whole. They knew that the whole code was illegally adopted—the whole election which gave vitality to it was a fraud; they knew that its test oaths, its jury qualifications its suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press, and its violation of the rights of conscience, were unconstitutional and illegal, without their tardy admission of the fact. It was, there fore, a brazen mockery, a political fraud, and an insult to the people of this country, to propose a repeal merely of certain sections of a code, which partial repeal carried with it a confirmation, at

legislation itself. The Kansas traitors, the border ruffian Legis lature of Kansas and their infamous laws, with all their atrocities, the administration at Washington spholds at the point of the bayonet, and the rotten and demoralized nigger-driving democratic party which upholds the administration is pledged to its policy. In every way, and at every point, the free State settlers of Kansas are the aggrieved and outraged party. The constitution and the Kanens-Nebraska bill are on their side. They are not traitors in resisting the bloody code of Kansas as the offspring of unlawful authority. They are clearly right in this sesistance. They are simply standing upon their lawful and constitutional rights as American citizens, in a common Territory of the Union; and every man of them who has suffered, in person or property, from the bloody ruffica policy of the administration, in Kansas, has a rightful claim upon the government tor indemnity.

affirmance, and an indorsement of that illegal

On the other hand, the first proceeding at the re-assembling of Congress should be a resolution in the House of Representatives for the impeach ment of the President of the United States as a traitor-false to his cath to support the constitution, and false to his sworn duty of seeing the laws faithfully executed." The rest, we presume, will be attended to by the American people in November; for the whole demoralized democratic party, and their policy and their can didate, are involved in this Kansas treason.

THE RELIGIOUS ELEMENT IN THE COMING RE-VOLUTION .- The religious element in the present contest between the supporters of Mr. Fremont on one side, and Mr. Buchanan on the other, is one of the most significant facts of the day. The protest of the three thousand New England clergymen against the course of Mr. Douglas in the Senate three years ago, was a considerable fact in its way; but the two great organs of Christianity and political morality on the question of the present day, are the press and the churches, and not so much the pauper parsons. The religious press of this city alone issues two hundred thousand sheets per week, and with the exception of some ten or twelve thousand, the whole of this vast infuence is against the atrocious and wicked policy of the administration, the democracy, and its nominee, in relation to the forcing of slavery upon Kansas at the point of the bayonet. The power of the religious press in all the free States s immense, and it has been most active during the past three years in proporing the minds of the members of the churches, of all denomina-

The other organ is found in the church organization of the various sects. There are in the free States some four or five thousand churches belonging to the Protestant and Catholic organizations. They have probably five millions of communicants, of which number at least a million and a half are voters. This vast force, actuated by religious motives on the Kansas question, is coming out against Buchanan and the administration as it never did before. It is a great element, which has never yet been thoroughly awakened in any political contest in this country.

Hence, therefore, in these facts we find a clue to the real causes at the bottom of the recent elections in Iowa, Vermont and Maine. There must be something else beside more political causes to have brought about these overwhelming changes-these sweeping revolutions. .

element. It does not run about the streets getting up torchlight processions, swearing, cursing, and employing other low, beastly, brutal and vulgar means to get up an unenviable democratic notoriety. No. this element only manifests itself in a small, still voice until the day of election, when it will appear at the polls, overwhelming the opposition and sweeping everything before it with resistless

HEALTH OF THE CITY.-We are now in the middle of September, and the apprehensions felt with regard to the appearance of the yellow fever amongst us, have not been justified by the facts On Staten Island the disease has nearly died out, and at Fort Hamilton and Governor's Island it is also on the decrease. From the facts which have been disclosed in the inquiries set on foot concerning it during the present season. It is plain that by a little care and foresight, the deaths that have already occurred from it in those places might have been prevented. Against the alarm created in towns and citie

near us, we have the gratifying fact of the

marked improvement which is observable in the health of this city. Comparing the mortality of the week ending September 13 with that of the corresponding weeks of the two previous years, it will be seen that the balance of health is in favor of the former. The numbers, according to the City Inspector's report, were 1854, 681; 1855, 503; 1856, 476. This improvement is, of course, directly traceable to the greater attention paid to sanitary precautions on the part of the city authorities, although, as we daily have occasion to show, much more might be effected under this head. Another fact disclosed by the Inspector's report is also deserving of remark as being calculated to dispel any remaining uneasiness as to the prospect of the spread of epidemic disease amongst us. As ve advance into September the general mortality seems to be rapidly diminishing. Thus we find that the week ending September 13 shows a decrease of twenty-seven deaths on the previous week, and of forty on the week before. Of these deaths there is a large increase of cholera infantum, which consequently makes the adult mortality more than usually small. With such data before us, we may congratulate our fellow citizens on our having passed over the dangers of the summer with a less amount of mortality than we have ever before had to record. The most gratifying feature in all this is the fact that this improvement appears to be steadily progressive, year after year, and that, too, in spite of the large additions that have been

made to our population. Under such circumstances, the attempts made by rival cities to divert the trade of New York into their own marts, by spreading exaggerated reports as to the state of the public health here, must always fail of their purpose. The efforts made in this way this season had, for a few weeks, partial success, but buyers were soon disabused of their error, and soon began to flock into the city from all parts. Since then our merchants have all been doing a flourishing business; and it is a remarkable fact that at no former period has the trade of New York exhibited so much healthful activity, or made such generally profitable returns, as during the present season. It is proved that the peculiar site and other local advantages of our city must, even in spite of the mismanagement and neglect of its local government, protect it from extensive visitations of epidemic disease.

CALL HIM OUT .- Mr. Breckinridge, the South ern democratic candidate for Vice President, is electioneering and speechmaking all over the North: but where is Mr. Dayton, the republican candidate for Vice President? He is a first class lawyer, a powerful constitutional pleader, and might do a world of service for the Fremont cause in the South. Why not send Dayton into the South as an offset for Breekinridge in the North? The respected associate of Clay, Webster, and Calhoun, in the Senate, could not fail to be well received, even in South Carolina. Why not, at all events, have Mr. Dayton deliver us one of his great speeches in the city of New York-in the Academy of Music, for instance, or in the Tabernacle-at so much the ticket, for the relief of the women and children in Kansas, whose supplies have been cut off by the administration and the United States army? Why not? Breckinridge is at work; why should Dayton be idle? Call him out.

ESCAPED THROUGH POLITICAL TRICKERY .- In our telegraphic reports of the late K. N. and democratic battle at Baltimore, it is said that "the greatest offenders escaped through political trickery." Thus it appears that the "short boys" are not limited in their political Influence, and exemption from punishment to the model corporation of New York, but that even Baltimore enjoys something of this peculiar luxury. The next steps in our political progress are foreshadowed, perhaps, in the San Francisco Vigilance Committee. We must wait for the millenium a little longer.

NEWS FROM BRITISH HONDURAS.-We have files of the Sonduras Gazette, dated Belize, August 23. The follow ing official notices appear in it:-" Her Majesty's Super intendent has been pleased to assent to the following acts passed at the late session of the Legislative Assembly viz: An act to authorise, during a limited time, the re moval from the settlement of certain aliens and other errors, under circumstances of auspixion. An act to impose a duty upon all sugar, rum or spirits manufac ored in the Northern district, from the first day of Sep tember, 1856, until the 29th day of February, 1860. A reward of \$3,000 is offered by the Council for in formation which may cause the arrest of the person of persons who fired the town of Belize on the 17th of July ast, as the executive has little doubt but that the act wa committed by an incendiary.

City Intelligence.

AMUSEMENTS.
About two o'alock on Sunday morning, a serious rio cured in Chatham street, between the runners at sched to certain engine companies in the Fourth and Fixth wards, between whom an arcrimonious feeling has feted for some time. An alarm of fire was raised, the combatants met near Duane, in Chatham street. Some words passed, when a stone was thrown by one of the arties. This was the signal for a general melec; a number of paving stones, which were lying about the street were called into immediate requisition, and for a time, our informant states, they flow about like hal'stones, crashing against the houses, breaking windows and signs, crashing against the houses, breaking windows and signs, and injuring innocent people who were passing, unsuspicious of any danger. The street next moralog was overed with stones, brick bats and fragments of glass. The riol continued for some time, when a strong deschment of police arrived, and finally succeeded in dispersing the mob that had collected, and arresting three of the alleged rioters. The prisoners were brought before Justice Osborn, at the frombs, yesterday, and gave their names as Isaac Simmons, Robt, J. Brown and John Player. They were all locked up by the Justice, to asswer a charge of riotous conduct.

The Naw York Volunteress will celebrate the muth anniversary of the surrender of the city of Meyers.

niversary of the surrender of the city of Mex.co, this day, by a full dress parade at the Mercer House, a dinner at the Fiercace Hotel at 5 kg P. M., and an attendance at one of the theatres.

Our ron Bosron.—The crew of the Metropolitan Regatta

Club, who are to row the great race in Boston on Satur This element, now for the first time thoroughly awakened, is a quiet, modest, unobtrusive this evening.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MACNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Later from Kansas.

Cincago, Sept. 12, 1886. Private advices from Kansas City, (furnished by a merchant, who arrived here to day direct from Kansas,) announce that Lane was about to attack Westport, Kausa City and Independence. Also that the free State men had surrounded Richardson's forces north of Lawrence, and cut off his retreat and his means of getting remforcements. Governor Geary had arrived at Leacenworth, had a consultation with General Smith, and would proceed to Lawrence in a few days.

The St. Louis Democrat of yesterday, announces that General Richardson was taken prisoner by the free State men north of Lawrence, and was carried before General Lane, who restored his arms and sent him bank under an escort. Great constanuation was exhibited at Leavenworth, in consequence of the rumors of an attack by Lane. General Smith had cont four companies to protect the town. Lane, meanwhile, was still at Lawrence, with no intention of leaving his position.

Arrival of the Cambria and Arabia at Boston.

Bosron, Sept. 14, 1856. The steamship Cambria arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning, and the Arabia at 6 this evening. The mails were despatemed in the night train, due in New York about 5 o'clock on Monday morning. Our Erglish files contain nothing of importance not

embraced in the Halifax despatches.

Great Fremont Demonstration

Тикитом, N. J., Sept. 14, 1858. A Fremont meeting was held on Saturday afternoon in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, near this place. From eight to ten thousand people were present, and one thousand wagons were on the ground. There was a great display banners, &c , and the enthusiasm was unbounded The Fremonters of this place are holding nightly meet ings, and the democrats are about commencing an ani-

The Weather-West, the Murderer, &c. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1856.

The weather is very fine, being mild, clear and plea sant, and, as usual, the city is almost deserted, by all the working people having repaired to the country. Over 1 100 persons started from Camden last evening, in the cars, to Atlantic City, being the last excursion for

the season to that charming watering place.

West, who stabbed himself after killing his wile, is recovering fast in the Peunsylvania Hospital, where he is at present. He will be removed to-morrow to Movamen-

Markets.

New Orlans, Sept. 12, 1856.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 1,500 bales; midaling quoted at 11½c. Sales for the week, 9,200 bates. Receipts thus far this season, 15,000 bales, against 41,500 to same date last season. Stock an hane, 21,000 bales. Bagging is rather higher. Wheat, red, \$1 40; white, \$1 45.

Our cotton market is firm, with moderate sales. Stock light. Wool market very active and firm, with lights stock, raises of the week, eighty thousand five bundred pounds. Printing clothe—Market continues active, and prices tend upwards. Nearly all the goods sold are yet to be made. Sales of the week, sixty-seven thousand five hundred pieces.

Chicago, Sept. 13—6 P. M.

to be made. Sales of the week, sixty-seven thousand five hundred pieces.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—6 P. M.

Wheat—Prices are considerably higher. Receipts to-day, 40,000 bushels. Stipments to Badfato, 125,000 bushels; to Oswego, 41,000 bushels; and to Ogdensburg, 10,000 bushels; concerning the stipment of Badfato, 125,000 bushels; to Oswego, 41,000 bushels; and to Ogdensburg, 10,000 bushels are abolding back for higher prices. Sales at 42. a 43. Stipments to Buffato, 150,000 bushels; and to Oswego, 25,000 bushels.

BUFFATO, Sept. 13, 1856.

Flour favors the buyer. Sales 3,000 bbis, at \$3 a \$6 12 for common lilinois; \$6 80 a \$6 56 for choice Ohio and Indians; \$6 82 a \$6 85 for choice Ohio and Indians; \$6 82 a \$6 85 for choice Ohio and Indians; \$6 82 a \$6 85 for choice Ohio and 125,000 bush. at \$1 80. Barley—25,000 bush. at \$1 80. Barley—sales 20,000 bush. at \$1 28. Canal freights to New York, 17 3c to 17c, for corn, and 20 3 a 21c. for wheat. Receipts in the twenty four hours up to noon to-day, 68,787 bush. wheat, 65,364 bush. corn, and 23,423 bush. oats. Canal exports, 102,521 bush. wheat, and 65,084 bushels corn.

The Seventeenth of September.

The modern Athenians are to have a great civic display on Wednesday next, in honor of the inauguration of a bronze statue of Benjamin Franklin, which is to be placed n frent of the City Hall. The day is celebrated as the anniversary of the adoption of the constitution of the United States in Convention, audalso as the day upon which Washington's Farewell Ad-dress is dated. There will be quite a number of gatherings for various purposes all over the country, but that at Boston scems most interesting. The day will be ushered in with the ringing of bells, and the tiring of salutes, and a grand procession will be formed including the State and city officers, the military, and the firemen, the trades, including printers, and telegraphic operators at work, the Masonic fraternity, societies, children o birth place of Franklin, (Milk street), the old South Church where he was baptized, the site of the printing office where he worked as an apprentice, the shop where he buried. At the City Hall Robert C. Winthrop will deliver the inaugural oration, and the Masonic ceremones of in-

auguration will be performed by the Grand Master and Grand Wardens of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. One feature of the procession will be especially interesting. Poctor Franklin left a fund, the interest of which male pupils of each of the public schools every year. The Franklin medals have been regularly awarded every year from 1702 to 1856, and the medal scholars, old and young, will appear in the procession. It is unfortunate that there is no record of these names prior to 1838, and the boys, wherever dispersed, are invited to join in this reunion, and send their names, date of modal, care of James Munroe & Co. The number of medale given must be near tix thousand. As a purely Boston affair we have no doubt that the procession will be very

Other demonstrations, cheifly political, will be made on The old line whigs will meet in National Convention az Baltimore under a call of the Convention beld at Richmond. Va., on the 16th July last.

fine. They do these things very well there.

The Republican State Convention will assemble at Syra. cuse, at-11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of forming a Frement electoral ticket, and nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, one Canal Commissioner, one State Prison Inspector, and a Clerk for the Court of Appeals.

The American Frement party will also hold a convention at the same time and place, under call of the Chairman of their State Committee, Silas M. Stillwell. A grand Frement demonstration is to come off at Fitts burg, Pa., on the 17th. Preparations have been made for

great time. The democrats of Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, &c., are to told a grand mass Union convention at Dayton, Ohio, on the same day. Among a large number of distingulahed percons invited to be present are Senators Pearco and Pratt, and John V. L. McMahon, Esq., of Maryland; Mr. Choate, of Mass.; Gen. Cass, of Michigan; Senator Runter and Gov. Wise, of Va ; and J. B. Clay, of Ky.

In Philadelphia, the democracy are going to have a great meeting in Independence square. A large delegation from this city is expected, including the Young Men's

Coroners' Office.

DEATH FROM VIOLENCE .- Samuel Irving, an Irishman, tifty seven years of age, died on Saturday, at his residence, 248 Monroe street, from violence, and an inquest being 248 Monroe street, from violence, and an inquest being held by Coroner Connery, it was shown that he had been for some time suspicious of an intimacy existing between his wife and one Bar ney Barringeam, and that because he had expressed his feelings in regard to the matter they had be atta him. It was further shown that on account of his domestic troubles he had taken to drinking, and everal itmen had fallen out of bed, and into areas and other places, by this means sustairing several wounds. A post mortem examination showed several brushes on the back, sides and arms, which appear to have been intested with a club. The jury rendered a verdict of "Beath from rupture of an artery and compression, the result of injuries at the bands of some person unknown."

DEATH BY VIOLENCE-CAUTION TO BOYS .- John Ryan, a native of Ireland, sixty four years of age, died on Satur. cay evening, at his residence, No.36 Mulberry street, from cay evening, at his residence, No.36 Mulberry street, from internal hemorrhage, caused by being struck in the side with a stone, thrown at him, an hour or two previous, by a boy. It appears that deceased was exhibiting a portable street target at James allp, when a gang of rowdy boys collected about him and abused him. He called them pick pockets, and shoved one of them saids, whereupon the latter threw a paving stone at the old man and then ranaway. Deceased felt much pain from the blow, and proceeded to his residence as soon as possible, when he didd a couple of hours afterwards. Coroner Hills yesterday held an laquest upon the body, when the above fasts were elletted, but the name of the bay could not be ascertained. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above statement.